

VIII. — ON A NEW GENUS OF APHRODITIDAE FROM THE NETHERLANDS' EAST-INDIES.

BY Dr. R. HORST. — (WITH TWO TEXTFIGURES).

At the Stations 49a and 260 the Siboga-Expedition collected two specimens of Aphroditidae, that, though agreeing in their main characters with *Hermione* and *Laetmonice*, in my opinion cannot be ranged in these genera on account of the quite different shape of their dorsal bristles; therefore the new genus *Halogenia* may be proposed for them.

Halogenia arenifera n. sp.

Siboga-expedition, Stat. 49a, Sapeh-strait, depth of 69 M.

The body of the unique specimen is ellipsoidal, long 12 mm., broad 7 mm.; the number of its segments is about 30. Its ventral side is rough, densely beset with small tubercles, whereas the dorsum is entirely covered with sand-grains, that are adhering to the elytra. No dorsal felt could be detected. The parapodia are slender, conical, measuring in length two thirds of the breadth of the body. The sides of the body are flanked by long dorsal bristles (fig. 1), that are thin and flexible, pale-brown coloured; they show a fine, longitudinal striation and terminate at their distal end in a large, dark-brown hook, bearing on its convex side a conical point. The bristle is surrounded by a sheath, that (presumably by the influence of the spirit) has a wrinkled appearance and above the hook passes in a rather long filiform appendage, that in its basal part shows a small enlargement. In the anterior segments these bristles are so long, that bent afterwards they almost reach to the end of the body. In front of these uncinat bristles some barbed setae are situated, provided with a rather long spear-tip, behind which two or three recurved fangs occur. Each ventral bristle has about a dozen of spikes and a large spine at some distance beneath them.

The head is rounded rectangular, somewhat broader than long, with a folded ridge at the right and left side. The tentacle has a stout, conical, basal joint, almost half as long as the thead; its terminal part is broken off. On each side there occurs an eye-peduncle, with a large black spot. The palps are long and tapering; bent backward they reach to the 10th segment. Also the tentacular cirri are long and slender, provided with a terminal enlargement; the dorsal of them is a third longer than the ventral one.



Fig. 1.

Halogenia conchifera n. sp.

Siboga-expedition, Stat. 260, [west off Great Kei-island; depth of 90 M.



At the above-named station a small worm was caught, measuring 9 mm. in length, and consisting of 27 segments. Its body is oblong ellipsoidal, flat; the ventral side is rough, beset with globular papillae, whereas the dorsum is covered with sand-grains and shells of Mollusca and Foraminifera, adhering to the scales and the bristles of the cirriphore-segments. The clytra are thin, translucent; presumably there are 13 pairs of them, but their number can hardly be stated without doing too much damage to the unique specimen. The parapodia are long and slender, measuring about two thirds of the breadth of the body. The dorsal cirri are enormously long, with clavate tip, but without distinct terminal joint; the ventral cirri are slender, conical, not extending beyond the extremity of the foot. Instead of the glochideal setae there is a fascicle of slender, yellow bristles, not very long, terminating in a large, brown-coloured, curved hook (fig. 2); their shaft is longitudinally striated and the hook is somewhat enlarged in the middle. The ventral bristles are slender, provided with 4 teeth, that decrease in size distally. The head is oval, nearly as broad as long, with two short eye-peduncles, with pigment spots. Between them the tentacle arises

Fig. 2. with a stout, cylindrical, basal part; its distal joint is long and slender, four to five times longer than the head, with a clavate tip. The palps are rather long, smooth, tapering distally.

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